

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
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Tutor Teaching Tips

Repeated Reading • R-2

MATERIALS

Reading
Passage:
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
Graph

Reading
Passage:
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards

Introducing the Passage



5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *Sea Turtles* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage. Read the passage again, having the child read along with you. If he/she has difficulty reading along, slow the pace or read a small chunk (one or two sentences), and then have the child read that chunk with you. Continue reading smaller chunks until you and the child have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency



5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 110 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding



5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following sample questions:

How are sea turtles like other reptiles? (cold-blooded)

What are the two types of sea turtles? (leatherback and turtles with bony-plated shells)

What makes sea turtles good swimmers? (streamlined bodies, flippers)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *Sea Turtles*.

Optional Activity



5–10 minutes

PLAYING A WORD GAME: Spread the game cards face down on the table. Have the child turn over two cards, read both words, and tell you whether the words can form a compound word. If the child is correct and the words do form a compound word, then he/she gets to keep the cards. If the child is not correct or the words do not form a compound word, then he/she should turn the cards over, and it is your turn. Repeat the game as time permits.

Part 1

Sea turtles are reptiles, and like all reptiles, sea turtles are 11
 cold-blooded. Sea turtles are the only turtles that live in the 23
 saltwater of the world's oceans. 28

Sea turtles are divided into two types. One type, called the 39
 leatherback, is covered with leathery skin. Beneath this skin 48
 is a shell made of cartilage and thousands of tiny bones. 59
 All types of sea turtles other than the leatherback have a 70
 shell made of bony plates. 75

Sea turtles are strong, graceful swimmers and divers whose 84
 streamlined bodies are well adapted to life in the ocean. 94
 Long front flippers provide the power for propelling through 103
 the water. The hind flippers are used as rudders for 113
 steering. When sea turtles are active, they need to return 123
 to the water's surface every few minutes in order to 133
 breathe. When resting or sleeping, they can remain under 142
 water without breathing for two hours or more. 150



Part 2

Sea turtles live almost their entire lives in water. Females come onto sandy beaches to lay their eggs. They come ashore at night, alone, usually during high tide. With her front flippers, she digs a pit for her body, then digs an egg cavity with her hind flippers. The eggs, which look like Ping-Pong balls, have soft shells and do not break as they fall from her body. When the female has laid her eggs, she uses her hind flippers to cover them with sand. Hatchlings usually wait until night to emerge from the nest. They are very vulnerable to predators when they first hatch. Sea turtle eggs and hatchlings are eaten by fish, dogs, seabirds, raccoons, ghost crabs, and other predators. More than 90 percent of hatchlings are eaten by predators. Only about one in a thousand sea turtles survives to maturity.	11 23 34 48 61 74 86 97 108 118 128 139 144
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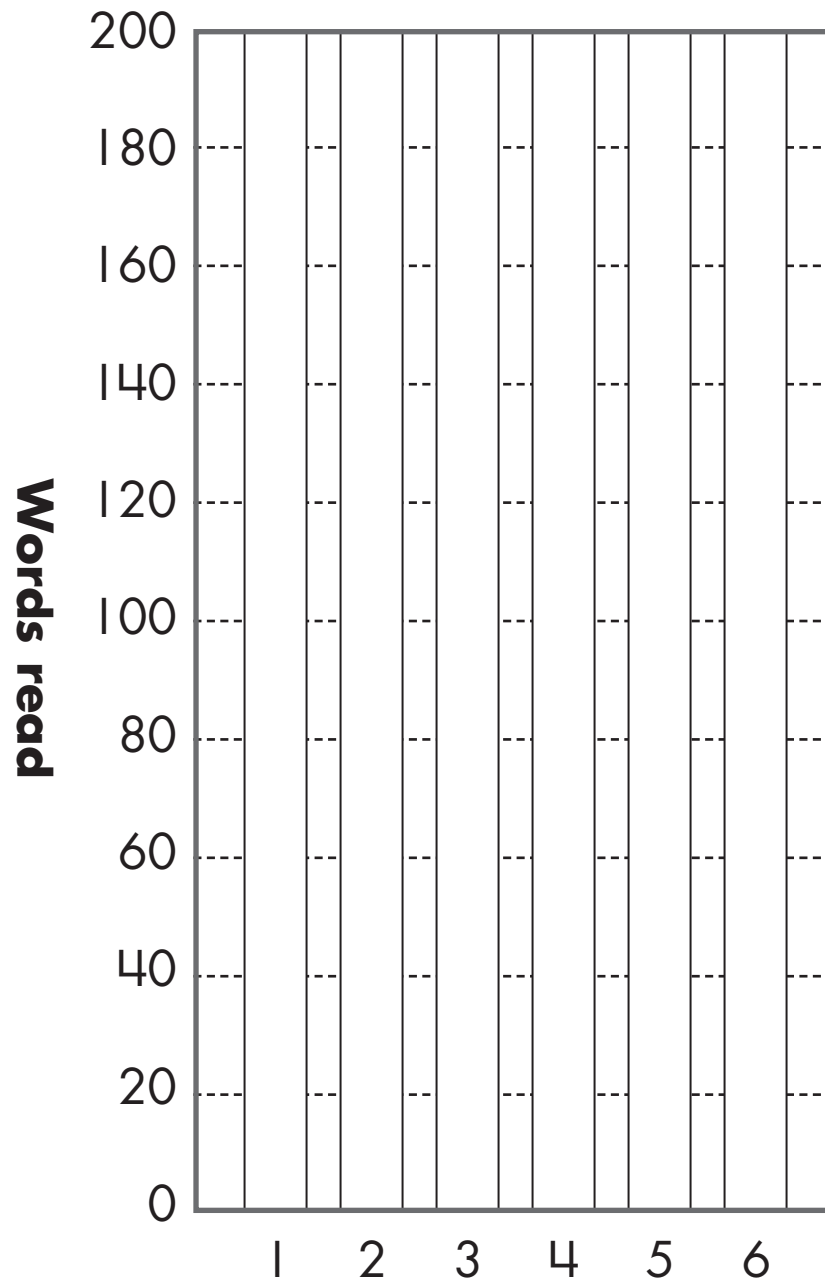


Fluency

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson R-2

Name _____ Date _____



Number
of errors: _____
1 2 3 4 5 6



leather

cold

salt

stream

under

adult

jelly

night

time

fish

hood

water

lined

water

blooded

back